

THE subscriber's dream of obtaining a lot of

Daily statements of stock conditions on the New York
 stock exchange, and the closing prices of the principal
 stocks, are given in the following table. The closing
 prices of the principal stocks are given in the following
 table. The closing prices of the principal stocks are given
 in the following table. The closing prices of the principal
 stocks are given in the following table. The closing prices
 of the principal stocks are given in the following table.

This property is located in all possibilities for a well located capital for a generating to power the river and the surrounding area. The property is located in the vicinity of the river and has a lot of room for a very small dam.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to Pullinger & Sons, Spring, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay the same to the undersigned at once.

ounted to all upon Wm. M. Grier, Esq.
 Sheriff, and make immediate settlement.
 J. M. SPRINGER,
 Jan 25, 1863.—if

FOR SALE,
 The Toll House and Lot on the
 Louisville Plank Road, near the
 J. Blackwood, near the
 January 25, 1863

A small quantity of this
Gross Tea for sale by this agent, priced as
Jan. 17-41. THE BOOLE STORE

**Charlotte Foundry
And Machine Shop.**

HAVING purchased from J. & W. the above
establishment, the undersigned has the honor
to call the attention of the public to the fact that
he is now ready to fill every order for making
Steam Engines, Cotton and Tobacco Frames, and
every description of Machinery. All kinds of Cast-
ings in Iron, Brass and other metals at short
notice and reduced prices. Particulars at the

men to the making and repairing of Turning
Machines, Horse Powers, Cotton Gins, Mill Works
and Agricultural Work of all kinds. Blacksmith-
ing, Job, Wagon Work, and Horse-Shoeing done
cheaply. Old Iron, Brass and Copper Cast-
ings bought at the Foundry or taken in exchange
for job work. All kinds of Work Turning and
done.

dec 26-41

JOHN M. FOWLE

That habitually fitted up by
the State, and one of the best
in Charlotte may be rented the ensuing
year. For terms, &c., apply to Dr. HAYS

Dec. 25, 62—11.

WILLIAMS & OATES
have this day associated with them in the
Merchandise and Commission business,
LEWIS W. SANDERS,
The style of the firm will hereafter be
WILLIAMS OATES & Co.
All persons indebted to the late firm of
Williams & Oates will please call and
settle up, as we wish to close our old busi-
ness.

WILLIAMS & OATES

Dec. 3rd, Dec. 3rd, 1861.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE:

The subscriber having entered into a contract for building the Rail Road from Danville to Greensboro, is desirous of devoting his whole time to that work, and offers his STEAM MILL for sale. The property is situated in the town of Charlotte, on the North Carolina Rail Road, has six run of Mill Stones and the Flour manufactured has a high reputation throughout the Southern Confederacy.


It has also a Barrel Factory, with improved Machinery, and Cooper shops attached, which will be sold with the Mill of separately.

JOHN WILKES.

August 28, '63—th.

NOTICE.

On account of age and infirmity, I will sell my HOTEL on the Town of Monroe, Union county, N. C. ; Also, the furniture and fixtures, stables,



complete order. The Wilmington and
Rutherfordton Railroad runs through the
town and this is the only Hotel in the
place. Also three taverns besides, lying
near the Hotel. Also a good plantation
having 75 acres of fresh open land, joining
the town. Any person desirous of pur-
chasing will find me at any time ready to
show the property and willing to dispose
of it on very favorable terms.

- JAMES BICKET.

Monroe, N. C., Feb 12, 1863—twif

WANTED
 A T the Medical Paragon's Dewet at Chas. est. 10
 N. J. C. - Ten pounds (10 lbs.) of Leaves of the
 New Jersey Tea Tree (Rosa Cass.) And - known
 the Leaves must have been carefully dried in the
 shade. JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Parf'r.
 May 6, '92-d. twain

RAGS! RAGS!!
Bring in your Rags!!
CASH will be paid for **RAGS**, clean and
 white, Cotton or Linen, at the **BULLETIN**
 Office. **R. H. BAILEY.**
 ADL 6, 1898 - 47

LADIES! ATTENTION!!
HOW TO MAKE MONEY
ECONOMY
 IS THE
ROAD TO WEALTH.
RAGS ARE VALUABLE
 CASH, and the very highest prices will be paid
 for clean Cotton or Linen
RAGS.

...not having any of them with them, bring them to the BULLETIN OFFICE where they will be purchased, at any amount.

APRIL 6, 1948-49 **R. E. SHAFER.**

...them and I will be glad to give them to you if you will send me a check for \$10.00.

THE BULLETIN:

BY E. H. BRITTON.

TERMS FOR SUBSCRIPTION:
For six months, \$3.00
For one year, \$6.00
For six months, \$2.00
For one year, \$4.00
For one year, \$1.00

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Father! in the battle fray,
Shelter his dear head, I pray;
Nerve his young arm with the might
Of justice, liberty and right.
Where the red hail deadliest falls,
Where stern duty loudly calls,
Where the strife is fierce and wild—
Father, guard, O guard my child.

Father, if my woman's heart—
Faint and weak in every part—
Wanders from Thy mercy seat,
After those dear roving feet,
Let Thy tender, pitying grace,
Every selfish thought erase!
If this mother-love be wrong,
Pardon, bless and make me strong!

If new sorrow should befall,
If my noble boy should fall,
On the cold earth find its rest—
Still, with all the mother's heart,
Torn and quivering with the smart,
I'll bid him, "Heath Thy chastening rod,
To his country and his God!"

The late Gen. Van Dorn—A card from his staff.

MOBILE, May 15, 1863.

Editors Register & Advertiser:

We, the undersigned, members of the late Gen. Van Dorn's staff, having seen with pain and regret the various rumors floating in the public press, in relation to the circumstances attending that officer's death, deem it our duty to make a plain statement of the facts in the case.

Gen. Van Dorn was shot in his own room, at Dover Hill, Tenn., by Dr. Peters, a citizen of the neighborhood. He was shot in the back of the head, while engaged in writing at his table, and entirely unconscious of any meditated hostility on the part of Dr. Peters, who had been left in the room with him apparently in friendly conversation, some fifteen minutes previously, by Major Kimmel. Neither Gen. Van Dorn nor ourselves were suspicious in the slightest degree of enmity in the mind of Dr. Peters, or we would certainly not have left them alone together, nor would Gen. Van Dorn have been shot, as we found him five minutes later sitting in his chair, with his back toward the enemy.

There had been friendly visits between them up to the very date of the unfortunate occurrence.

General Van Dorn had never seen the daughter of his murderer but, once, while his acquaintance with Mrs. Peters was such as to convince us, his staff officers, who had every opportunity of knowing that there was no improper intimacy between them; and for our own part, we were led to believe that there were other and darker motives, from the fact that Doctor Peters had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, while in Nashville, about two weeks previously—as we are informed by refugees from that city—that he had remained in Columbia, a short time before, "that he had lost his land and negroes in Arkansas, but he thought he would shortly do something which would get them back," and finally, that having beforehand torn down fences and prepared roads of horses, he made his escape across the country direct to the enemy's lines.

Such is the simple history of the affair, and we trust that in bare justice to the memory of a gallant soldier, the papers that have given publicity to the false reports above alluded to—rumors injurious both to the living and to the dead—will give place in their columns to this vindication of his name.

M. C. KIMMEL,
Major and A. G.
W. C. SCHUMAKER,
Assistant Adj't Gen.
CLEMENT SULLIVAN,
Aid de Camp.
R. SHORMAKER,
Aid de Camp.

THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.—The particulars of the great alliance proposed to be formed by Russia with the United States have leaked out in Federaldom. According to statements of the matter now made, it appears that the "car of Russia" proposed to furnish the Federal Government with money to crush the rebellion with, provided she would mortgage all lands north of the Ohio river to him, assigning for his security for not taking the territory of the South, that the people of the South would suffer total annihilation before they would submit, and there would be nothing to gain by the conquest; that the Federal Government would be exhausted, and that Russia would be "worth nothing." This proposition did not meet with any favor with Old Abe and his advisers; and Mr. Clay, for entertaining it, has been sent to a new field to exercise his great persuasive powers. A complete history of the diplomatic schemes of Lincoln's administration would make a decidedly spicy book. Our Western scout boatman would have a more ridiculous light than he had when he pushed through Baltimore with his Scotch cap and plaid coat.

We see it stated in a letter from Houston, Mississippi, to the Mobile News, that the records of Chickasaw County were destroyed during the late Yankee raid. An attempt was made to save them, but eight miles from town they were captured and burned by the enemy.

CHARLOTTE.

Saturday Morning, May 23, '63.

Religious Notice.

The Rev. A. R. Rude, of Virginia, will perform divine service in the Lutheran Church to-morrow morning and night at the usual hours.

General Pemberton.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail of the 19th instant furnishes the following item, which, we hope, will prove incorrect. In fact, we do not think Gen. Pemberton has been so unfortunate as to have subjected himself to such disgrace. If he is guilty of any error we conclude that the head, and not the heart, is at fault.

"There is a report in town, deemed reliable, from Mississippi, in effect stating that Gen. Johnston had taken from Gen. Pemberton his sword, and placed him under arrest."

"We hope, of course, that this rumor is not true, or, if true, that there is no just cause for the indignity alleged Gen. Pemberton."

Newbern News.

The New York World publishes a letter from Newbern, N. C., dated May 21st, from which we extract the following:

"A sensation was created here by the marriage this morning of Charles W. Lawrence, of Boston, a member of the Forty-fourth Massachusetts, to the accomplished daughter of Israel Elboway, a banker in Newbern. After making a transfer of his property to the bridegroom, the father left our lines with other disloyal citizens."

From Wilmington, N. C.

We have learned (says the Wilmington Journal of the 19th inst.) that a report is in circulation, this forenoon to the effect that five cases of Yellow Fever had broken out on board the steamer Emma. We are authorized to state that there is some sickness on board that vessel, but no Yellow Fever, so far as a careful medical examination, made under military authority, has been able to discover. Still, for reasons not necessary to make public, partly we presume, from abundant caution, it has been deemed prudent to send the Emma to quarantine, there to await developments and further orders.

Another Queer Story About the Son of George N. Sanders.

The Detroit Free Press of the 24th ult., states that a communication has just been received from Mackinaw, which gives the particulars of the passage through that country of Reid Sanders, son of George N. Sanders, and his escape to Canada, with despatches from the Confederate Government, for transmission to Commissioner Sillidell, at Paris. The statement is as follows:

The United States Assessor for the Mackinaw District, together with the Sheriff of Mackinaw county, had been on a visit to Delta county, in the Bay of de Noquette section, for the purpose of assessing and collecting taxes. On their way back they overtook a poor looking young man, of whom they made inquiries concerning the roads and other matters on which they wished to be informed. They received no answer to their interrogatories, however, and the fact was soon ascertained that their fellow traveler was both deaf and dumb. He had with him a slate with which he was able to converse with them in writing. The assessor and sheriff endeavored to persuade the "unfortunate" young man to return with them to Green Bay; for the reason that he had no bedding and not sufficient clothing to protect him from the inclemency of the weather in that cold climate. To these kind persuasions, however, he refused to listen, stating that he had a cousin at Sault Ste. Marie, whose name he gave as Mr. Mallette, whom he had not seen in twenty-three years, and it was his unalterable determination to see that "that place." He also stated that he wished to enjoy the pleasure of a hunt in the vicinity of Sault, and to combine profit with pleasure, he was intending to speculate in furs. He accompanied the officials as far as Mackinaw, enjoying the hospitality of their tents, and passing the time as socially as under the circumstances could have been expected. He stopped at Mackinaw a few days, and at the end of that time accompanied the mail carrier to the Sault. On the way they often met other travelers, with whom the mute conversed with his slate, writing French as easily and fluently as English. He is described as being a splendid person and a scholar of no ordinary merit. When within about three miles of the Sault he bid adieu to his companions on the journey, and, procuring an Indian canoe, crossed the St. Mary's River for Canada, at a double quick rate of speed. No sooner had he reached there than he regained full possession of all his faculties, and, in good French, ordered breakfast, and, likewise, ordered a team to go to Collingwood, on the Georgian Bay. He stated to his Canadian friends that his name was Reid Sanders, that he was on his way to Paris, with despatches for Sillidell from the Government of the Southern Confederacy.

The United States assessor at Mackinaw, since the escape of Sanders, received a very polite letter from his "mute" companion on his voyage home, thanking him for his kindness and the many attentions bestowed so profusely upon an unfortunate wayfarer. He has since taken his departure, and is now on his way to his destination, beyond the reach of interception by any inquiring officials of the "Yankee Government." The assessor and sheriff concluded that they had played their part to perfection, and, as they had no reason to suspect any harm, they did not regard themselves as doing anything wrong. As the escape of the impudent "emissary."

The Fourth N. C. Brigade.

For the Daily Bulletin.

This brigade is composed of the 2d, 4th, 14th and 50th Regiments, North Carolina Troops, as organized twelve months ago in front of Richmond, and commanded by the late, and deeply lamented, Gen. George B. Anderson. By him it was led through the bloody fields around Richmond, and the campaign in Maryland to Sharpsburg, where he received the fatal wound which terminated his career, which, for brilliancy and usefulness, promised as much to his country as any contemporary in our struggle for liberty. This gallant leader, and accomplished gentleman, left the spirit of his own devotion in his brigade, by which it has known no sacrifice demanded by our cause which it did not readily make, and has never received an order which it did not promptly execute.

Gen. Anderson was succeeded by Gen. S. D. Ramsey, who for gallantry as Colonel of the 49th N. C. Regiment had received his merited promotion. To follow Gen. Anderson in command, was perhaps as severe a test as his youthful successor could have been subjected to, and to have proven himself equal to his trying position should be as satisfactory to his friends as the ardor of his youthful ambition.

The publications in the Richmond papers since the late great victory at our arms at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, seem to demand a brief notice of the part borne in that struggle by this brigade under the command of Gen. Ramsey. No one can certainly object to the truthful representations made of the achievements of any portion of the veteran army of our great Lee in that struggle, when their representations do not reflect manifest injustice upon other commands of the same army. Much has been said in these city papers in praise of the gallantry and daring of the troops of Virginia, but as yet no one line has been published to show that North Carolina had a soldier there, except the publication of the meagre lists of casualties furnished for the information of friends at home. The editors may argue that this is not so much their fault as the fault of North Carolinians themselves in not furnishing facts for publication; if so, this is a modesty of which we should divest ourselves and at once see that our daring soldiers receive now, whilst the scenes are transpiring, that credit for their achievements which the records of their deeds will secure for them in history. But North Carolina does complain from ocean to mountain, of injustice done her soldiers by the Richmond press, in their seeming studious effort to ignore their presence in the army of the Potomac. Of near eighty regiments enlisted for the war, a large part of them has been in the army of the Potomac since its organization, and for the last twelve months, more than half of them have been burying their slain and performing guard duty on the frozen hills of the Rappahannock. A late number of the Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the struggle which bore an active part in the struggle which won such rich laurels to our arms, says that Gen. D. H. Hill's old division bore a conspicuous part, which was composed principally of Georgians, Alabamians and Louisianians. We do not complain that the troops from that State should receive their merited notice for the conspicuous part they bore in the successful engagements, but we do complain that while half or more of the regiments in that division are North Carolinians, our existence should be totally ignored. Why is this? Is it because a single brigade of North Carolinians faltered on the field in the face of the enemy? North Carolina challenges investigation of the gallantry of her troops, and defies all who would pass by her bleeding lines in silence to point to a single instance in which one of them failed promptly to obey orders, to charge a fortification, or to take one when commanded during that protracted fight. Can the Richmond papers say the same for all the brigades from that State? The brief statement of the part borne by the 4th North Carolina brigade will show.

This brigade formed a part of General Jackson's corps, and performed the hard march which placed that hero and good man in the rear of the enemy. On Saturday afternoon, it was one of the front lines which encountered the enemy and enjoyed the exciting sport of chasing them, mile after mile, down their line along the plank road, until darkness arrested the fight and pursuit. During the night the enemy threw up three parallel lines of breastworks for their defense when morning should enable us to move upon them again. The first line was ridge pits, intended only for infantry defense; the other two were darkened with the open mouths of their death-dealing artillery. The arrangement made for the attack on the part of the line, where the 4th North Carolina, in General Ramsey's brigade, was placed, was in three parallel lines, the first line being the 1st Virginia, or Stonewall brigade, the second being the 9d Virginia, or General J. R. Jones' brigade, and the 3d being the 4th North Carolina, or General Ramsey's brigade. The order to move forward and to charge the first line of breastworks was promptly obeyed, and upon the approach of the Stonewall brigade, the enemy fell back to their second line, and some lofty pieces of artillery opened their death-dealing storm of grape, canister and scrap-iron, upon our charging column. The enemy's fire was so heavy that the two front brigades lay down and sheltered themselves behind the ridge pits which they had taken from the enemy. This, however, was but the beginning of what it was necessary to accomplish, before we could hope for victory, and General Rhodes ordered a charge upon the next line, from which the artillery of the enemy was pouring a most destructive fire. This order the two first brigades re-

Used to obey, and lay secure behind the ridge pits they had taken.

This order was repeated, and the division commander appealed to them in person; but their great leader was gone, the gallant Rhoda had fallen, and the two brigades remained immovable. As stated by "a soldier," in the Enquirer of the 19th, "our division stumbled in the balance, and the side of the line held its position." True, and that in disobedience to the orders of their Major-General, and in defiance of his entreaties and appeals. But the gallant young North Carolinian at the head of the 4th, came to the rescue. Seeing that orders and entreaties were hopeless, he asked permission of the Major-General to charge over them and take the fortification which was dealing such destruction to our troops. It was granted; and with a shout which ran from one end of his line to the other, over and through the prostrate lines of friends, this gallant brigade charged, and, hurling back the enemy from their guns, turned the events of the day in our favor. These facts will be set forth in the official reports of that memorable battle; but these reports will, in all probability, be filed away as matter for a future historian. They would not now have been published had our State received justice from those who are now forestalling history by a partial and incorrect publication of current events.

North Carolina is willing to bear her full share of the burdens and afflictions of this war for liberty, and not murmur; and while she points to this charge of her noble troops, unsurpassed for gallantry, and for advantage in results on any other field, and admiring the young hero who leads them, as he stands upon the bloody field weeping over the corpses of half his noble brigade, as they lay upon the sword, she can say this is but a small part of her sons in that conflict, and that all had equally performed their duty.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

The Victims of Yankee Brutality.

We are under obligations to a friend for the following list of persons driven by the Yankees from the town of Newbern because they were true to their country, and refused to take the oath of allegiance. The curse of God will follow that hateful race to its doom. Our correspondent says:

Gents:—I enclose you a list of the names of persons recently driven out of Newbern by the Yankee scoundrels who hold that place. The list was furnished by one of them, and may be relied on as correct.

These persons were sent beyond the Yankee lines, and told, that whether they were received by the Confederates or not, they must remain; that if the government to which they saw fit to adhere, treated them with more brutality than the U. S. Government did, then the responsibility would rest with it.

My informant being stationed near Kinston, was in town when the sad spectacle of sixty-eight of our citizens (men, women and children), were seen coming up from below, in ambulances and wagons, which had been furnished through the kindness of Gen. Daniel, in command at Kinston.

LIST OF PERSONS FROM NEWBERN.

Mrs. Wallace and 2 children.
Sam Cook, wife, and 2 children.
Mrs. Conner 75 years of age.
Mrs. Russell and 3 children.
Mr. H. Marshall, wife and 3 children.
3 Misses Curtis (sisters).
Miss Justice.
E. W. Ellis and daughter.
Mrs. Melvin, 80 years of age.
Mrs. Oliver.
Clifford Ball.
Asa Binum and wife.
Jesse Binum.
2 Misses Osgoods.
J. Dismay, wife and 6 children.
J. Gooding, Jr., wife and 2 children.
S. R. Street, wife and 7 children.
L. Phillips, wife and 2 children.
B. M. Cook, wife and 3 children.
Mrs. Pittman and 2 children.
Major Phillips.
James Simpson, 70 years of age.
James Hancock, wife and 2 children.
2 Misses Pittman (sisters).
James Armstrong 68 years old.
Robert Lewis 70 years old.
Needham Case, wife and 2 children.
Mrs. Stanley and infant.

[State Journal.]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICES, EVIDENCES AND RECORDS, WATCHES AND OTHER PROPERTY will be sold on an public square, at 11 o'clock.

May 23, 1863—dls.

S. A. HARRIS, Auctioneer.

Executive Department, N. C.

ADJ. GEN. OFF. OR. (MILITARY).
RALEIGH, May 14th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 1.

MILITIA officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, are ordered to report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district, in which they may be residing temporarily.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DANIEL G. POWELL,
Adjutant General.

May 21, 63—ds

Executive Department, N. C.

ADJ. GEN. OFF. OR. (MILITARY).
RALEIGH, May 14th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 2.

EXEMPTIONS from militia duty on account of disability will not be recognized, except upon the Surgeon's certificate, endorsed by the commanding officer of the regiment, and approved at this office.

By order of Governor VANCE:
DANIEL G. POWELL,
Adjutant General.

May 21, 63—ds

WANTED.

Wanted:—Twenty pounds Canister Vitrified Pottery. It resembles the Spanish Pottery, and is usually found in the form of a shell, and is collected in the morning and evening by the laborers from the place. It is a valuable article, and is sold for a large sum. A liberal price per pound will be paid for them.

May 23—ds JAS. T. JOHNSON, Med. Dir.

AUCTION SALES.

Sale of Imported Goods per Steamers Antioch and Britannia.

BY R. A. PRINGLE.

121 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

On FRIDAY MORNING, May 29th, sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

GROCERIES.

175 bags COFFEE
300 cases Brandy
100 boxes Castile Soap
2 chests Congou Tea
3 half chests Imperial Green Tea
20 half chests Gunpowder 1st
43 caddies Gunpowder Tea

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

250 boxes EXTRACT LOGWOOD
3 pieces Borax
100 ounces Quinine
20 ounces Sulphate Morphine
26 pounds Chloroform
20 pounds Calomel
20 pounds Camphor
1 bale Sponge
1 chest Quinine
1 chest Chloride Lime
1 chest Fine White Alkali
1 chest Lump Alum

SHOES.

1 case ASSORTED SHOES
5 trunks Shoes
5 cases Russel Brogans

DRY GOODS.

15 cases Madder Prints
1051 dozen, 300 yards, White Spool Cotton
261 dozen, 200 yards, Black Spool Cotton
1391 M. Assorted Needles
14 Damaged Blankets
51 gross Assorted Buttons
35 pieces Silk Handkerchiefs
18 dozen Im. Silk Handkerchiefs
16 dozen White Linen
4 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs
38 dozen Ladies' White Lawn Handkerchiefs.

May 28/63—ds

Cargo of Steam Ship Calypso at Auction.

BY JOHN G. MILNOR & Co.

135 MEETING STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

On THURSDAY, 26th instant, at 9 o'clock, will be sold the entire cargo of the entire cargo of the Steam Ship Calypso, viz: in part:

LIQUORS, GROCERIES, ETC.

250 cases Brandy 1 dozen each
50 cases Holland Gin
7 barrels Whiskey, 12 demijohns Holland Gin
4 cases Scotch Whiskey
4 half pipes Fine Brandy
50 barrels Crushed Sugar
50 cases Olive Oil
3 cases Black Pepper
12 boxes Soap
21500 Florida Segars, 300 gross Howard's matches.

DRUGS, ETC.

75 barrels SODA CRYSTALS
85 barrels Copperas
35 kegs Bi-Carbonate Soda
100 ounces Quinine
19 kegs White Lead in Oil
2 cases Fancy Toilet Soap
500 dozen Fine English Tooth Brushes
1000 dozen Ivory, Horn and I. R. Fine Combs

225 dozen Pocket Combs, 20 dozen Pocket Books and wallets

24 dozen India Rubber and Box a Wood Pins

100 dozen English Playing Cards.

DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, ETC.

32 cases FANCY Madder Prints
10 cases Mourning Prints
3 bales Fancy French Jackonet Mus. line
3 bales India Finish Longcloth
12 cases 32 and 33 inch Bleached Sheet- ing
2 cases Fancy Poplins, 3 bales blue Denims
1 case Fine Black Alpaca
2 cases containing Fancy Linens, Mixed Cambrones and Fancy Orleans, 5 cases Linen Checks
2 cases containing Black Cloths, Cambrones and Grey Cloth
600 dozen Ladies' and Gent's Linen Cambric Hdkts.
36 dozen Cotton Hdkts.
2 cases assorted Hosiery
1200 gross White and Black Bone, Agate and Pearl Buttons.
75 M. Hemming Needles
400 packs Pins
5 cases containing Bed Binding, Linen and Cotton Tapes, Ribbon Wire, Stay and Carpet Binding.

7000 dozen Combs and Clark's 200 and 1000 Spool Cotton

95 dozen Men's Grey Mixed and Nutra Hats

3 bales 1000 pounds, White, Patent & Eley's Shoe Thread

23 dozen Brown Drill Drawers

8 cases containing Ladies' Congress Gaiters, Men's Calf Boots, Children's and Misses Shoes, Men's Army Bluchers.

ALSO,

300 boxes TIN

5 cases Assorted Cutlery.

May 20, 1863.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

ON and after MONDAY, the 25th of May, 1863, the Passenger Trains will run on the Western Division of this Road daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Arrive	Charlotte	Leave
8:15 A. M.	Charlotte	1:30 A. M.
9:35 "	Sharon	9:00 "
9:55 "	Sharon	9:30 "
10:00 "	Lincolnton	10:45 "
10:45 "	Cherryville	

GOING EAST.

Arrive	Cherryville	Leave
11:30 A. M.	Cherryville	12:30 P. M.
12:30 "	Sharon	1:30 "
1:50 "	Retreat	2:30 "
2:45 "	Charlotte	

A freight train leaves Cherryville for Charlotte, at 6 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, and returns the same day.

Passengers are required to make the proper change, as the Ticket Agent cannot furnish change for every one.

V. A. MCBEE,
Chief Clerk of Transportation.

Lincolnton, May 15, 1863—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they refuse to go the said officers will arrest them and take them by force. They will carry a rail of the 55th Regt. of the Militia in Carolina, and they will be furnished transportation.

May 20th, '63—ds

Headquarters 55th Regt.

N. C. M. May 15th, '63.

All Militia Officers in this Regt. will immediately proceed to notify every man in their respective Regts. who are getting cross-ties or cutting wood for railroads, to stop at Camp Holmes at Raleigh. If they